The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,

AND THE

CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *July* 12, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 21.)

THE POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENTS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. &c.

(Continued.)

WHETHER this propoſal is the moſt eligible that can be made; or, whether ſuch a reformation can *ever* be effected, I will not pretend to aſſert poſitively; to me however, it appears the only meaſure that can be adopted, to relieve us from our preſent difficulties, to promote the welfare of the preſent age, and lay a ſolid foundation for the proſperity of future generations; but ſhould a better be propounded, I give this up, as freely as I made it.

It is undoubtedly the deſire of every individual on the continent, that a cordial unanimity and harmony, ſhould be promoted among the people, their rights, liberties and privileges ſecured in the moſt effectual manner, the bleſſings of foreign and domeſtic peace prolonged, a weight and dignity ſtamped on all our national meaſures, and government in every branch duly ſupported; And under conſideration of this ſubject, the queſtion will naturally ariſe, whether our preſent political eſtabliſhments, are capable of anſwering theſe deſireable and important purpoſes? and from what has here been obſerved, as well as what might be farther urged, I think it muſt appear evident to every impartial mind, that they are not; if ſo, the queſtion will then remain, whether it be the beſt and wiſeſt meaſure, to let our political and generical intereſts take their own courſe, and run the hazard of a violent revolution, and an uncertain adminiſtration; or, to ſettle, by deliberate council and choice, a form of government, while we have it in our power; before our prejudices become too deep rooted to be removed, and our ſeperate jarring intereſts too firmly eſtabliſhed to be united; and which may ſerve, *not* only for the preſent day, but a hundred years hence; when it is probable, America will be the greateſt nation in the world?—Let impartial, unbiaſſed reaſon determine.

That our government in its preſent ſtate, can be of long continuance, appears to me impracticable; either, the ſtates will renounce all pretentions to a union, and ſet up for themſelves abſolutely independent, or, an ariſtocracy take place, eſtabliſhed on the various intereſts of the people at large; or, party feuds bring about a revolution; or, (what is moſt adviſable) a reformation, and more permanent and competent inſtitutions eſtabliſhed, by the unanimous conſent of the citizens; for a people never did, nor ever will reſt ſatisfied under a government, either too oppreſſive; or, too weak, and inadequate to their views and neceſſities; they will by ſome means or another effect an alteration, but whether for the better or worſe depends on the diſpoſition of the people, and views of leading men.—Before it be long, we ſhall be able to determine, what kind of ſpirit prevails through this continent.

With regard to a form of government, I will only obſerve, that a democracy appears to be the moſt agreeable to the preſent views of the Citizens of America, and is probably the beſt calculated to promote the equal good of the people; yet as it is the moſt difficult to frame, eaſily diſordered, and not readily rectified; ſo, on theſe accounts, there are none requires a foundation ſo judiciouſly laid.—It is a form, which novelties and refinements injure; its materials ſhould be calculated to anſwer their particular purpoſes, not for ornament, but real uſe.—The more ſimple its conſtruction, (ſo it be competent to its purpoſes) the more ſecure. The dignity which is thought to be ſo eſſential in government, in this form, does not conſiſt in the ſplendors of a Court nor terrors of an army, but in the excellency of its conſtitution, wiſdom of its political meaſures, juſtice of its laws, and abilities and fidelity of its executive authority. Whenever a democratical government is eſtabliſhed, and exerciſed on the principle of juſtice and ſound policy, it is undoubtedly the beſt form that can be inſtituted, becauſe it makes the laws, and not men ſupreme, and the equal good of the people its object. Is, by being thus founded, in no danger of falling into contempt, and always ſure of the beſt ſupport a government can have, viz. the approbation, and mutual aid of the people.

To the great body of the citizens of America, I refer what I have obſerved on this ſubject; and ſo far as as I have been guided by truth and reaſon, I ſhall hope for that candour and attention the importance of the ſubject juſtly demands, but no further, it is a caſe of ſuch conſequence, that we certainly ought to attend to it and diveſt ourſelves of prejudice, in our enquiries and determinations reſpecting it. and,

To complete what I had in view, I will make this further propoſal; that a competent number of men of approved abilities, experience and integrity, be elected by the people throughout the ſtates, to convene at a certain time and place, with full powers to form a conſtitution for the government of the American nation, on the principles of a ſolid union, and equal benefits.

Should this meaſure be adopted, I have not the leaſt doubt, but ſuch a convention would form a conſtitution, whereby all our publick intereſts might be united, the liberties and privileges of the people more effectuall, ſecured, and a weight and dignity ſtamped on all our national proceedings, which would obtain general approbation, and render the nation great and happy *

* I cannot avoid expreſſing the ſatisfaction I feel, on account of the propoſal being made by Congreſs, for a convention to be held in Philadelphia, for the expreſs purpoſe of reviſing the federal ſyſtem —— That ſo many of the moſt reſpectable ſtates,

ſo rapidly acquiſced in the propoſal, and have choſen men for their delegates, who are the boaſt and ornament of their country, and, I think every one who wiſhes the proſperity of the United States, muſt be highly pleaſed alſo.

We have every reaſon to expect from ſuch a meaſure, the moſt important benefits: for it cannot be doubted, but that a plan of government will be deviſed, ſuitably adapted to the ſituation and circumſtances of the ſtates, and adequate to the wants and neceſſities of the people. In this caſe the only remaining difficulty (if any) would be to have it adopted, as the free choice of the people. And on this account we ſhould have nothing to apprehend, were it not, that ſome people, for ſome reaſon or another, have ſtated objections, to giving any power out of their own hands, as they term it, leſt the liberties of the people ſhould be endaagered. It hath, unhappily, been the caſe, when meaſures have been propoſed, in the aſſemblies of the ſtates, evidently calculated, for the benefit of individual, or confederate ſtates, for ſome to mount the political *hobby-horſe*, and ſet up the cry of liberty. On theſe occaſions, we frequently hear of our forefathers coming to this howling wilderneſs for liberty.—and if we grant money or power to congreſs, our liberties will be in danger,—that congreſs is profuſe &c.

It is, undoubtedly the duty of a free people to be tenacious of their liberties, and guard againſt encroachment; but it does not from thence follow, that we ſhould be ſuſpicious of every public meaſure, or public character. A people ought to beable to diſtinguiſh between ſuch meaſures, as have a natural tendency to injure them in this reſpect, and thoſe which are calculated to promote their welfare.—— The ſuggeſtions that it would be dangerous to grant money or power to congreſs; or to eſtabliſh a federal government adequate to the national purpoſes, are manifeſtly unmanly and unreaſonable; yet they have their effect on minds naturally ſuſpicious and timid, and thoſe unenlarged; whereby many men of illiberal ſentiments, baſe and ſelfiſh views, and alſo of weak intellects, draw a train after them like a comet.—— In the inſinuations which are frequently made uſe of, there is not only, a great ſhare of illiberality, but alſo, a great degree of puerility.—Let me have your knife, ſays *Tommy* to *Billy*; no I wont ſays *Billy* you will cut your fingers if I do, and I can make a whiſtle as well again as you can.— Whether there is more reaſon in one caſe than in the other I ſubmit.

In caſe it ſhould finally be propoſed, that congreſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed as the federal head of the ſtates, inveſted with ample powers (for it is perfect nonſenſe to talk about government, without adequate power) let us briefly enquire whether we ſhould have any ſpecial reaſon, to ſuſpect our liberties would be endangered. The reſult of ſuch an enquiry, will ſhew us what foundation there is for thoſe jealouſies, which are ſaid to poſſeſs the minds of many; and, perhaps, point out the place, from which they originate.

If a foreign prince ſhould come into this country, with a force ſufficient to force the ſubmiſſion of the people, and ſet himſelf up as king, without a previous agreement, or compact, the people would have juſt reaſon to fear their liberties would be encroached on, if not totally deſtroyed. But this is not the caſe with Congreſs—Congreſs is, and will be (if the federal ſyſtem undergoes a reviſal) inſtituted by the free ſuffrages of a free people. The members of that body, are annually elected; are equally intruſted in public meaſures, with the reſt of the people, and annually return to the rank of common citizenſhip. Beſides, I recollect no inſtance, wherein Congreſs ever attempted to extend its powers, beyond the limits preſcribed, by the articles of confederation.

Theſe things being ſo, I can ſee no juſt reaſon to ſuſpect, that the liberties of the people would be in danger of abridgement by inveſting that body with every neceſſary power. And when I conſider, that the people do, without heſitation grant more extenſive, or at leaſt more undefined powers, to the reſpective aſſemblies (compoſed of men on the ſame footing, and elected on the ſame principles, with the members of congreſs) I cannot believe that the jealouſies which are ſaid to exiſt among us, originated in the great body of the people; but in ſome little ambitious ſoul, who aſpires to an inch height above his fellow-citizen; or a mercenary one, whoſe views are pointed to ſome little pecuniary place. Both of whom might think themſelves in danger of failing in their views, by parting with money or power, or by making any alteration in the federal ſyſtem. For my own part, I ſhould be much more afraid of ſuch men, notwithſtanding the apparent diſtreſs they are in about our liberties, than I ſhould of granting competent powers to a federal government But let us conſider this matter alittle further.

Suppoſe, that congreſs ſhould be inveſted with ample powers with reſpect to ſecurity and defence, the navigation and commerce of the nation, in their moſt extenſive connected and dependent objects; what would there be in this, of which we ſhould have reaſon to apprehend any evil conſequences? It would be granting no new, or extraordinary powers. Theſe are powers which the aſſemblies of the ſtates, have always held and exerciſed, all the difference would be, that the power is lodged in a different place; and the advantage would be that the meaſures would be more uniform, conſiſtent and efficacious; whereas they are at preſent *neither*. In the one caſe, there would be a harmony; in the other, endleſs confuſion. There would therefore be no extraordinary reaſon for fear by ſuch an alteration in our federal government, except from the maladminiſtration of thoſe in places of truſt. If this ſhould be objected, I ſhall only obſerve, that it is impoſſible to conſtitute any government whatever, to which ſuch an objection may not be applied. In our preſent ſituation, it may be urged with as much force, as in any ſtate whatever.—— If a nation furniſhes no men, worthy of public confidence, it is a moſt unhappy and unfortunate nation indeed.

The idea which is generally entertained, that by the inſtitution of government, the people *give up* ſome part of their liberty and property, for the ſecurity of the remainder, appears to me, not to be ſtrictly juſt. It rather appears, that upon democratical principles, it is ſimply *uniting* the power and wealth of the people, to be exerciſed and improved, in the moſt eaſy, eligible and effectual methods, for the mutual benefit and advantage of the whole; and for the expreſs purpoſe of ſecuring to themſelves, the full enjoyment of their liberties, without abridgement ——Again,

Suppoſe Congreſs ſhould be fully empowered with reſpect to national revenue, and be enabled to fund the national debts?— The right of granting money, naturally and unalienably belongs to every man, and ſhould be ſacredly held as ſuch. But, as a community cannot exiſt without a government, and government cannot be ſupported nor national purpoſes accompliſhed, without expences; ſo, the people are under a neceſſary obligation, (founded on the reaſon and nature of things) to make proviſion for the payment of thoſe expences. And, as it is found impracticable to do this, by the contributions or donations of the people, nor by their individual determinations; nor yet, by collecting the majority of voices, from the whole body of the people; ſo, for their convenience and the accompliſhment of this purpoſe, there appears to be a propriety, and indeed, a neceſſity of the people, granting full power to a repreſentative body, to apply the public advantages the nation may be poſſeſſed of, to the purpoſe of raiſing public money; and to lay an equal tax, &c.

cording to the exigencies and neceſſities of government. By this means the people maintain their natural right, of granting money by their conſent only, and at the ſame time anſwer the purpoſes of government Such a power, the citizens of the United States may grant, with equal ſafety, either to Congreſs; or, to the reſpective aſſemblies, they being equally, the repreſentatives of the people. Congreſs can have no greater reaſons, nor ſtronger motives, for exerciſing deſpotic controul over the property of the people than the aſſemblies of the ſtates have; nor, is it poſſible to inveſt Congreſs with powers, in this particular, more extenſive and unlimited, than the aſſemblies at preſent exerciſe. So that I can ſee no reaſon, or cauſe, for witholding from Congreſs, a power to raiſe ſuch ſums of money, as may be neceſſary, for the purpoſes of the United States; provided there is a ſufficient reaſon fo granting ſuch a power to a federal government, inſtead of the aſſemblies of the States,—To which, little need be ſaid,—The United States, are, profeſſedly, one nation,—have national intereſts and concerns—are under national obligations—and have national reſources.—What inſtitution then, have the ſtates, or can they have ſo properly adapted to theſe circumſtances, as Congreſs; which is compoſed of repreſentatives of all the ſtates? Eſpecially, when we conſider, that from experience, we can expect no unanimity, nor conformity, in the reſolves of ſeveral aſſemblies, on any national queſtion or propoſition ——— Furthermore,

Suppoſe the governours of the reſpective ſtates, as Captain-Generals of the militia, and Vice Admirals of the navy, ſhould derive their authority from Congreſs. Could any material objection be made to ſuch an eſtabliſhment? Unqueſtionably, the ſtrength of the nation would be better united, and could be applied with greater efficacy and diſpatch, and in a better conformity, to the principal operations in a time of war. It would, at leaſt, eſtabliſh (not an improper) ſubordination, and conſequently, render the union more perfect. Nature in all its works, its eſtabliſhed order and operations, demonſtrates that without an original power, and due ſubordination, it is impoſſible, either in nature, or art, to maintain, or even conſtitute, an active union. This principle muſt be adopted in the final ſettlement of our government; or, to render ourſelves conſiſtent, we muſt renounce all pretenſions to a union.

The END.

[From the Hudſon Gazette.]

A brief Account of Dartmouth College in New-England.

THIS flouriſhing inſtitution is ſituated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile eaſt of Connecticut river, in the township of Hanover, in the weſtern parts of the ſtate of New Hampſhire. It was founded by the late reverend Eleazer Wheelock, D. D. who obtained a royal grant of the ſame from the crown of Great-Britain, in 1769, with the moſt ample privileges and immunities, for the purpoſe of diſſeminating knowledge among the natives. Soon after its firſt eſtabliſhment, it was obliged to conflict with the greateſt difficulties ſituated in an infant country and expoſed to hoſtile invaſions during the late war, which prevented its receiving that encouragement which might reaſonably have been expected in favour of an inſtitution of this nature.

Since the concluſion of the war it has continued in a flouriſhing condition: it conſiſts at preſent of about 130 ſtudents, under the direction of a President, two profeſſors and two tutors. The diſtinguiſhed character and real abilities of the preſident are too well eſtabliſhed to need a particular deſcription.

This inſtitution is furniſhed with an elegant library, containing a large collection of the moſt valuable authors, and has a curious apparatus, conſiſting of a complete number of uſeful inſtruments for making mathematical and philoſophical experiments

There are two buildings for the uſe of the ſtudents at preſent, and ſometime in October 1786, a new edifice was erected, ſaid to exceed for magnitude any building in New-England, being 150 feet in length, and 50 in breadth, three ſtories high, conſtructed in the moſt elegant manner, perfectly agreeable to the moſt refined taſte of modern architecture, it is divided through the middle lengthways by a large ſpace, which is interſected by three others, and is ſituated to the beſt advantage to command a beautiful proſpect, on a piece of ground ſomewhat elevated, in front is a large green encircled with elegant houſes: it will ſoon be ready for the reception of ſtudents.

It is worthy remark, that the climate is ſo favourable, and the air ſo ſalubrious, that there has not happened an inſtance of mortality among the ſtudents ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment.

It is ſituated in about 43d. 30m. N. L.

The laſt Will of a ſtudent of the Univerſity, ſpoken extempore to his friend,

CUM ita ſemper me amares,
How to reward thee, all my care is;
Conſilium tibi do imprimis,
For I believe but ſhort my time is.
Amice admodum amande,
Prithee leave off thy drinking brandy;
Vides qua Sorte jaceo hic.
'Tis all for that, Oh ſick, Oh ſick!
Mors mea vexat matrem piam,
No dog was e'er ſo ſick as I am.
Secundo, mi Amice bone,
My Breeches take; but there's no money,
Et Veſtes etiam tibi dentur,
If ſuch foul rags to wear you'll venture;
Pediculos, ſi potes, pellas,
But they are ſometimes Princes Fellows.
Accipe Libros et etiam muſam,
If I had lived, I ne'er ſhould uſe 'em,
Spero quod his contentus eris,
For I've a friend almoſt as dear is.
Vale; nec plus tibi detur,
But ſend her up, JACK, if you meet her.

The following Acts were paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of this State,

An Act for the encouragement of the raiſing of HEMP.

BE *it enacted by the Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That all perſons in this ſtate may annually during the continuance of this act, inſert in their ſeveral liſts of polls and rateable eſtates given in to the liſters of the reſpective towns to which ſuch perſons belong, and account of the quantity of land which they ſhall have ſeverally ſowed with hemp, in the ſeaſon next preceeding the giving in ſuch liſt, and thereupon ſaid liſters in making up the liſts of eſtate as aforeſaid, ſhall credit and deduct from the ſum total of the liſt of ſuch perſons reſpectively, at the rate of *forty ſhillings* per acre, for any quantity of land ſowed with hemp and inſerted in the liſt as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That if ſuch liſters by inſpecting the liſts of rateable eſtate as the law directs, ſhall find that any perſon or perſons have inſerted in their liſts, any greater quantity of land to have been ſown with hemp than was actually ſowed with hemp, it ſhall be the duty of

such listers, to add to the list of such person or persons fourfold the sum deducted as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all land sowed with hemp in the season next preceeding the giving in the lists of rateable estate, shall be exempted from such lists.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a duty of *six shillings* shall be paid on each hundred weight of hemp or cordage imported into this state by land or water, from and after the first day May A. D. 1789; which duties shall be collected and paid in the same manner as is already by law provided for the collection and payment of duties on other imported articles.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall extend to the growth or manufacture of the United States.

And it is further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for the the term of seven years from the rising of this Assembly, and no longer.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, an Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries.

BE *it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That for the future, there shall be a duty of *three shillings*, lawful money, on each barrel or quintal of fish, which shall be imported or sold within this State, not caught by some of the inhabitants of this, or the United States; and that the monies arising thereon, be appropriated towards the support of civil government; to be collected in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as goods, wares and merchandize imported into this state by land or water.

And it is further enacted, That when any question shall arise pursuant to the provisions of this act, by whom such fish were caught, the burthen of proof shall lye on the importer thereof.

THE Naval Officers in this State are hereby notified, to render an account of the quantity of Hemp and Cod-Fish imported into this State, on which a duty is laid by the foregoing resolves, when they shall exhibit to the Committee of Pay-Table their accounts of the duties arising on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this State for settlement.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Comptr.

Hartford, June 23, 1787.

PARIS April 20.

THE 10th of this month the Sieur Mubain of the Royal Academy of Sciences, discovered a new Comet between the Pleiades and the Stars at the head of the Bull: it is not yet perceived without the aid of glasses. At 45 minutes after 8 of true time, the right ascension was 58 degrees 12 minutes and a half——the northerly declination 19 degrees 20 minutes. In 24 hours the right ascension diminished 31 minutes and two thirds, and the declination increased 27 minutes and a half. This Comet will be near and a little above the Pleiades for some days.

Capt. Sidney Smith embarked in the Carysfort, destined for Gibraltar, in order to make an experiment of a machine that he hath invented, to work the pumps by the progressive motion of the ship, without the assistance of the crew: two men will be sufficient to conduct the machine which regulates the operation.

LONDON, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Alnwick, April 5.

"As the two oxen which were killed here have excited the curiosity of almost all the principal graziers and farmers in the northern counties to view them, and as the best judges are much divided whether either of them exceeded the famous Blackwell ox, bred and fed by Mr. Hill, in the county of Durham, a few years ago——for the satisfaction of the curious, the following is an account of the exact weight of both:

Weight of Howick ox, killed at Alnwick.

	sto.	*lbs.*
Hind Quarters,	72	0½
Fore ditto,	80	7½
Tallow	16	0
In all	198	8

Blackwell Ox.

	sto.	*lbs.*
Four Quarters	151	10½
Tallow	11	0
In all	162	10½

The other Howick Ox was killed at Newcastle, on the Wednesday following, by Messrs. Pearson and Dunn, and weighed as follows;

	sto.	*lbs.*
Fore Quarters	82	2
Hind do.	70	7
Tallow	16	7
In all	169	2

N. B. The pounds to the stone in the county of Durham is the same as in Alnwick, being 14lb. per stone. What renders it very extraordinary is, that the two largest oxen the county ever produced should be had together, and differ in weight only eight pounds."

PHILADELPHIA.

JUNE 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in this city.

Who knows not, FRANKLIN, that within itself
AMERICA is safe, if true within itself.
SHAKESPEAR.

"You mention the Federal debt:—The domestic debt rose by the inexperience of the supreme power, in '78, '79, '80. They employed their *Commissaries Quarter-Masters* and *Contractors* upon *commission* instead of agreeing for the ration; the commutation for half pay increased it considerably.—For what purpose the foreign debt was contracted, or how it was *expended*, I believe no particular account has been given.—But if you and I, and all the men in America, do but wear our old coat one year longer, we should save a sum nearly equal to half our foreign debt.

"Can you mention a nation on the face of the earth, that does not manufacture, that exports so much as the United States? After our trade has been put under proper regulations, and we have begun to manufacture, the public debt will dwindle into nothing. A more extensive plan of finance will probably be adopted by the new government, by which means many partial ill contriv'd taxes will be taken off the people, which will fix their affection and attachment to government.

"You tell me that you suspect a combination against the Federal Government in Rhode-Island and New-York.—The majority of the House of delegates of Rhode-Island have lost all character, and even shame itself, yet you see there are honest men in that state—the Judges behaved handsomely in the affair of the tender law, and the minority have sent some gentlemen to the convention, who no doubt will meet with all the attention they can expect.

"There was a number of British General officers and members of parliament in New-York last year, whether they have been tampering with government, time, the revealer of secrets will display. But there being a dead vote against the impost, without the least altercation, after the no-

ceſſity of the meaſure was demonſtrated, gives room for ſuſpicion. Let the caſe be as it will, ſuch is the preſent temper of the Americans, and the reſentment for the contempt they have ſo univerſally incurred on account of the weakneſs of government is ſo great, that I believe, upon my honour, the Supreme Federal Power, after an adequate government is determined upon, may command the ſervice of 20,000 volunteers for a year without pay, to execute their orders, and fix government upon a firm and permanent baſis."

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Yeſterday, the FOURTH of JULY, being the Eleventh anniverſary of the SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE of the ſeveral ſtates of America, was more *pompouſly celebrated* in this city than any one anniverſary of this *auſpicious event* ſince the ſecond year of that *ſolemn declaration*.

The day was uſhered in by beating of the reveille, the ringing of all the bells in the city, and a federal ſalute from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet,—The light-infantry companies, of the firſt and third regiments of the city militia, together with the grenadiers of the firſt regiment, and the brigade company of artillery, paraded agreeably to the brigade orders of the 17th ult. at ſun riſe, and marched to the Race-ground, where they performed their firings and manœuvres in a manner which far exceeded the expectations of the beholders: Major CHRISTIE commandant of the day.

At twelve o'clock a federal ſalute, amid the inceſſant ringing of bells, was fired upon the battery.

——This day, being likewiſe the aniverſary meeting of that ILLUSTRIOUS INSTITUTION, the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, that honourable board was alſo held at the City Hall, where a elegant oration was pronounced by the chancellor of the ſtate, the honorable Robert Livingſton, Eſq. addreſſed to his bretheren of the Cincinnati—The deſign of this oration was not ſimply to commemorate the anniverſary of our independence, but alſo to remind them of their obligations, as a ſociety, to protect that freedom, which was purchaſed by the blood of many of their breth en who fell ſacrifices at her ſhrine:—to excite their vigilance, by forewarning the legiſlative, executive, and the community at large, of the danger of ſuffering her to be fraudulently encroached upon—and to remind them of their SOLEMN OBLIGATION *to tranſmit her* UNIMPAIRED, *to the latеſt poſterity*.

No one was admitted into the hall without a card, by which means the auditory was brilliant and reſpectable.

After the oration the conſtitution was read, and two honorary members admitted, viz. Col. Henry Livingſton, of the manor, and Col. Floyd of Long Iſland, whom Col. Lewis addreſſed in a ſhort, but expreſſive manner, on the riſe and deſign of the inſtitution, &c.——Theſe performances gave general ſatisfaction, and reflected the higheſt honours upon the patriotiſm and abilities of the ſeveral performers.

When the ceremony at the Hall was completed, the Society walked in proceſſion, eſcorted by the artillery to the fort, where tents were erected, and an elegant repaſt prepared for their regale.

The hon. *Chamber of Commerce*, likewiſe aſſembled at the merchants coffee-houſe, where this anniverſary was alſo celebrated with a genuine ſpirit of conviviality and joy.

We are happy to inform the public, that the day was cloſed in a general feſtivity; that there was no unhappy accident took place, more than is cuſtomary at feſtivals of this nature, in populous cities, where all ranks partake of the copious libations of mirth and wine.

There are various opinions reſpecting the American *financier general*, touching his credit in Europe. As the credit of the United States is not a little involved in the credit of this gentleman, the ſubject has given riſe to various, as well *ſiniſter* as *liberal*, conjectures, fourced merely on the baſe of *vague reports* lately imported——Matters of *fact*, are ſtill to be inveſtigated.

It is true, that the credit of *individual* merchants and traders from hence to Europe form a ſpecies of *proſpect*, of the credit of that country; whoſe *legiſlative* and *executive* departments are compoſed of *individuals* from the community at large;—how melancholy is the reflection, then, that ſo many individuals have fiducioſly *defrauded* their mercantile correſpondents in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly that nation which has aſſiſted us to oppoſe the tyrannical attacks of unnatural enemies! We are credibly informed, that complaints are now lodged, with the humane and benevolent Monarch of France, againſt more than one of the inhabitants of the ſouthern part of America, charging them with having *defrauded*, in the enormous degree of one for ſix——*Quere*, ought not ſuch high handed offenders to be given up to injured juſtice, rather than run the riſque of the whole Union's being publicly characteriſed *fraudulent*. (New York Journal)

On Friday laſt the Britiſh packet Carteret, Capt. Newman, arrived in 48 days from Falmouth with the mail.

All that is material by the packet is compriſed in the following paragraphs of May 2d and 3d.

May 2.—By letters yeſterday received from Holland it is ſaid, that the patriots obtained a decided victory over the Stadtholderian party, at the aſſembly held on the 21ſt inſtant at Amſterdam. Nine of the principal magiſtrates, who eſpouſed the cauſe of the Prince have been ſuſpended from their functions; three of whom had much exaſperated the country againſt them by voting at the aſſembly of the States General diametrically oppoſite to the inſtructions of their conſtituents.

This determined ſtep, taken by the ſtate of Amſterdam, will occaſion much terror to the new ſociety, formed at the Hague in favour of the Houſe of Orange.

May 2. Accounts from Madrid mention the determination of the Spaniſh court to ſend a ſquadron for the protection of the Spaniſh trade in the Eaſt-Indies, which has lately ſuffered to a very conſiderable amount.

JULY 3.

On Wedneſday morning the 20th ult. a duel was fought at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, between Captain Corren of the French ſhip Les Trois Ames, and his ſecond in command, when the former was wounded in the breaſt with a piſtol ball, which it is feared will prove fatal; the latter is apprehended, and committed to the goal in Newport. They met in a field, without ſeconds or attendants.

The following is a correct liſt of the paſſengers who arrived here on Wedneſday laſt the 25th ult. from Havre de Grace, in his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet Boat, Le Courier de l'Europe, commanded by Capt. Fournier, after a paſſage of 45 days, viz

Madame De la Foreſt, conſort to the Hon. Mr. De la Foreſt, Vice Conſul General of France.

The Chevalier John Paul Jones, late a Commodore in the Navy of the United States.

Meſſrs. Chevalier de Laubiniere, a Canadian gentleman.

St. John de Crevecœur, Conſul for this State.

J. P. Norris of Philadelphia.

Samuel Breck ſon of Samuel Breck, Eſq. of Beſton.

Mumford of Richmond.

Hooker, ſon of Mr. Hooker of Philadelphia.

Rucker and Lady.

Miſs Betty Ramſey.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction in Paris, to his friend in this city, dated May 7.

"I am happy in informing you, that the late arrangements of the miniſtry, have operated moſt favourably to the American Commerce; the new prime Miniſter, Count de Montmorin, and the Arch-biſhop of Thouloufe, who is at the head of the Council of finance, have aſſured the Marquis-de la Fayette, (with whom I had a converſation yeſterday) that the American trade ſhould have their full ſupport. I am well acquainted with the new Comptroller General late intendant of Normandy; he is alſo very favourably inclined towards America. You may aſſure all our friends that there are no indulgencies in the power of the preſent miniſtry in every department but they will grant, and endeavour to promote a laſting union between the two countries.

"Honfleur,* will, I believe, become a free port, it belongs to the Duke of Orleans, who is endeavouring, all he can, to bring it about. He has offered to advance, gratis, half the expence of cleaning out the baſon, and building ſtore-houſes to receive American produce."

Honfleur is a port at the entrance of the river Seine, between 60 & 70 miles from Paris.

NEWPORT, June 30.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it is impolitic for a citizen of this State in his travels abroad to acknowledge his country, unleſs he can prove a uniform and decided oppoſition to *Know ye men and meaſures*. So great diſrepute and contempt are we held in by our Siſter States, that *Rhode-Island faith* is become a proverbial term of reproach when one violates his engagements——If a rebel or pirate eſcapes from juſtice, it is ſuggeſted that he has fled for refuge here—if language fails of odious epithets to pourtray a finiſhed villain, he is compared to a *Know Ye* Judge, Unhappy State! thy government is diſtracted, thy trade is ruined, and thy character is ſullied by merited reproach——an enemy has brought us to the precipice of annihilation, our innocence would have invigorated the efforts to riſe, but when we reflect that the calamities we feel are deliberately introduced by thoſe who oſtentatiouſly profeſs to *relieve the diſtreſſed*——when poverty advances with rapid ſtrides, in the proſecution of a ſyſtem, which was to render our country richer than Eldorado——how can we too ſtrongly execrate the policy of ſuch meaſures——how can we too bitterly curſe the men who have dictated them.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.

Laſt Monday Afternoon we had a ſevere Gale of Wind from the North-Weſt, which though of ſhort duration did much damage in the Country, by blowing down Corn, Fences, Timber, &c.

SALEM, July 3.

The Hon. John Langdon, John Bickering, Nicholas Gilman, and Benjamin Bellows, Eſquires, are elected Delegates to Congreſs for the State of New Hampſhire; and two of thoſe gentlemen are authorized to repreſent that State in the Federal Convention.

A gentleman from Lake Champlain the 18th ultimo, informs, that the Britiſh have fitted out the ſhip Maria, of 20 guns, in order to cruiſe on that Lake; that ſhe was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came from thence; that ſhe had taken one veſſel (ſaid to have been on the ſmuggling buſineſs) belonging to the United States; and that the Britiſh were alſo fitting out a gunboat, which was to accompany the Maria, in cruiſing on the Lake. This ſhip, it is ſaid, was taken from us during the late war.

On Thurſday laſt ſailed from Boſton, bound to the Weſt Indies, the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt Josiah Roberts. In her went paſſengers, Mr. John Henderſon, Mr. John V Davis, and Mr. Joſeph Morton, of Boſton.

NEW HAVEN, July 12.

The FOURTH of JULY was celebrated in this city with great demonſtrations of joy.

The day was uſhered in by the diſcharge of cannon and ringing of the bells of the ſeveral churches.

At half after ten in the forenoon, the ſcholars of the univerſity, the Gentlemen of the town, the Sheriffs, Clerk, Common Council and Aldermen of the city, Clergy of the town, the Preſident and Profeſſor of the univerſity, met at the State Houſe—at half after eleven they formed a proceſſion from thence to the Brick Meeting Houſe, in the following order:

The City Sheriffs with the enſigns of their office in front.
The Scholars of the Univerſity.
The gentlemen of the Town.
The City Clerks.
The Orator of the day, accompanied by the Committee appointed to ſuperintend and conduct the ceremonials of the celebration, followed by the Common Council and Aldermen of the city (the Mayor being abſent at the federal Convention) and the Clergy preſent.

The Rev. Doctor Stiles Preſident of our Univerſity accompanied by the Senior Clergyman preſent, cloſed the proceſſion. When they arrived at the brick Meeting-houſe the proceſſion opened to the right and left, and the line entered inverſely as it came.

As ſoon as the Aſſembly was ſeated, a federal ſalute was fired.

The 18th Pſalm ſet to muſic adapted to the occaſion was then ſung by a number of Gentlemen and Ladies, who had been pleaſed to prepare themſelves for the performance of this very entertaining part of the exercites of the day.

Dr. Stiles then made a prayer, in its language, in the choice of incidents that it noticed, and in the ſublimity of expreſſion, and true Chriſtian fervour, moſt happily adapted to excite gratitude and thankfulneſs to our Maker, and at the ſame time to impreſs the auditors with a lively ſenſe, that "the Judgements of the Lord are indeed a great deep, and his ways paſt finding out"——Another Pſalm was then ſung—After which David Daggett Eſq favoured the audience with an Oration, the ſentiments, Style and delivery of which did him great honour as a man of genius and as an Orator.

A moſt pleaſing Anthem cloſed the exerciſes.

A public dinner was provided at the State Houſe, at which were preſent the Clergy of this and the neighbouring towns and a very large collection of Gentlemen.

The following toaſts were drank, at the diſcharge of a cannon at each toaſt.

1. United States of America.
2. The Federal Convention.
3. The Congreſs.
4. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
5. His Excellency General Waſhington.
6. The powers in alliance with the United States.
7. The Governor of Connecticut.
8. The Memory of thoſe Heroes who have ſacrificed their lives in the defence of the liberties of the United States.
9. May the happineſs of the United States be no more interrupted by the narrow or knaviſh politics of fools or raſcals.
10. The friends of an energetic federal government and Confuſion to penny wiſe and pound fooliſh Politician.
11. Succeſs to the Arts, agriculture and Commerce of the United States.
12. Freedom and peace to all the World.
13. The memorable 4th of July.

The exerciſes and amuſements of the

day were conducted with the utmoſt decorum and good order.

An event of ſo much importance to mankind, as the independence of the United States of America perhaps never happened; it therefore muſt not only be proper but certainly becomes a duty to commemorate its Anniverſary to the lateſt poſterity.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.

"About four years before the Shawano Indians were forced to remove from the late Savannah town, they took a Muſkohge warrior, known by the name of Old Scrane.—They baſtinadoed him in the uſual manner, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal, without ſhewing any concern—his countenance and behaviour were as if he ſuffered not the leaſt pain, and was formed beyond the common laws of nature. He told them, with a bold voice, that he was a very noted warrior—and gained moſt of his martial preferment at the expence of their nation, and was deſirous of ſhewing them in the act of dying, that he was ſtill as much ſuperior to them as when he headed his gallant countrymen againſt them. That although he had fallen into their power, in forfeiting the protection of divine power, by ſome impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war againſt his devoted enemies; yet he had ſtill ſo much remaining vertue, as would enable him to puniſh himſelf more exquiſitely than all their deſpicable ignorant croud could poſſibly do, if they gave him liberty by untying him, and would hand to him one of the red hot gun barrels out of the fire. The propoſal, and his method of addreſs, appeared ſo exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his requeſt was granted. Then he ſuddenly ſeized one of the red hot barrels, and brandiſhing it from ſide to ſide, he forced his way through the armed and ſurpriſed multitude, and leaped down a prodigious ſteep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a ſmall iſland, and paſſed another branch, amidſt a ſhower of bullets, from the commanding ground where fort More, or New Windſor garriſon, ſtood, and though numbers of his eager enemies were in cloſe purſuit of him, he got to a brambly ſwamp, and in this naked, mangled condition, reached his own country. He proved a ſharp thorn in their ſide afterward till the day of his death."

London April 12. On Thurſday laſt, a paper was read to the Royal Society, announcing the diſcovery of two Satellites to the Georgium Sidus, by the great aſtronomer Dr. Herſchel.

WORCESTER.

It is now ſaid the tender act is continued until the firſt day of January next.

We hear from Concord, that *Job Shattuck*, who was to have been executed at that place, on Thurſday laſt week, for *Treaſon*, is reſpited until the ſecond day of Auguſt next.

NAVAL-OFFICE.

ENTERED Sloop Lydia, Carr, Newport.
Schooner Pegey, Goodſill, Union River.
Sloop Delight, Bulle, New-York.
—— Friendſhip, Bradley, ——
—— Defence, Venables, Halifax.
Schooner Jolly Farmer, Allen, Edgartown.

CLEARED. Brig Rachel, Fairchild, Guadal'e.
Sloop Betſey, Whitney, Cape Francois.
—— Delight, Bulle, New York.
—— Catharine, Clark, New York.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Cheſts together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds, freſh imported in the EMPRESS OF CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Caſk.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of ſuperior Quality, for Farmer's Uſe, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CART TIRE,
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

New-York, 29th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

Nutmegs,

Freſh and good, by the Pound, Ounce, or ſingly, to be ſold by

PETER DEWIT.

State-Street. New-Haven, July 3.

The Hon. Court of Probates

for the Diſtrict of Woodbury, have allowed Six Months from this Date, to the Creditors to the Eſtate of

SAMUEL PRINCE,

late of New-Milford, deceaſed, to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, properly atteſted; after which Time no Accounts will be allowed. The Executors to ſaid Eſtate will attend on ſettling Accounts at the Dwelling Houſe of the deceaſed, the Firſt Monday in each Month.

NATHAN BOTCHFORD, } Executors.
EDWARD HOWELL PRINCE, }

New-Milford, March 15, 1787. (20—3)

Stop THIEF!!!

STOLEN by John Hammon, on the 24th inſtant, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, trimm'd with White Lining, and White Metal Buttons; alſo a Pair of Boots. Said Hammon is an Iriſhman, of reddiſh Hair and Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, trim built, had on an old whitiſh Surtout, white Hat, and Linnen Trowſers. Whoever will ſecure ſaid thief and Goods, or either of them, ſhall receive a generous Reward, and have all neceſſary Charges paid by

WILLIAM WADSWORTH.

Durham, June 25th, 1787. [19—3]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN OUT of the Paſture of the Subſcriber,

A Bright Bay MARE,

about Fifteen Hands high, with a Blackiſh Mane and Tail, with a White Strip down her Face, and ſome White on her hind Feet, Trots and Paces, is about Nine or Ten Years old. Whoever will take up ſaid Thief and Mare, ſo that the Thief may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare alone, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

DAVID BOLAND.

Sharon, in Connecticut, June 12, 1787. (19)

Elijah Auſtin, & Co.

HAVE juſt received from DUBLIN, a Quantity

—of—

IRISH LINNENS, Printed do. & Chintzes.

—They have alſo for SALE,—

A Variety of Piece Goods, *Gauzes,—Cutlery,—Hard-Ware, &c.*

ALL which they will ſell exceedingly cheap for CASH.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in Spencertown, in the State of New-York, on the Eaſt of the 15th of June, a Dark Brown MARE—She had a Star in her Forehead, and Two Scars on her Back, made by a Saddle; a Short Tail; and is well ſhod all round: She carries her Head high, and is moſt natural to pace; her Age is not known, but ſhe is as old as 14 or 15 Years. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber in Spencertown, or to Dr. ELIAS CARRINGTON in Milford, in Connecticut, ſhall be well rewarded, and have all neceſſary Charges paid by

SAMUEL CARRINGTON.

Spencer-Town, June 29. 1787. [21—3]

William & Samuel Helms
Are in immediate Want of
A Number of Hogs & Sheep,
In proper Order for Shipping——ALSO
A Quantity of Wheat Bran,
Indian Corn—Oats, and Buck Wheat,
For which good Pay in Hand will be made.
St. CROIX RUM will be given for a few Thousands of ONE and a HALF INCH SQUARE EDGED
White Oak Plank, or Red Oak
HOGSHEAD STAVES.
W. & S. H.

TO BE SOLD BY S. RUSSEL & Co.
State-Street.
SCOTCH SNUFF,
per Cwt. or Retail.
Beſt KITE FOOT TOBACCO.
Plug, Pigtail, and Papers as uſual. Alſo Windſor Tobacco of the Growth of 1785, retailed in the Leaf at 5d.

S A L T
Choice Rocky-Point Salt,
To be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by
William & S. Helmes.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

EBENEZER BEARDSLEY, has opened in his houſe in Chapel-Street, at the ſign of the Unicorn and Mortar, directly oppoſite Meſſieurs Atwater and Lyon's ſtore, a freſh aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES imported in the laſt ſhips from Europe.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

VERDIGRISE,	MADDER,
LITHARGE,	COPPERAS,
SPANISH WHITE,	CLUE,
DROP LAKE,	OIL of TURPENTINE,
INDIAN RED,	ROSIN,
INDIAN INK,	INDIGO,
OIL of VITRIOL,	SNUFF in BLADDERS
ALLUM,	and BOTTLES,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,	RAISINS,
WHITE LEAD,	MACE,
IVORY BLACK,	CINNAMON,
VENETIAN RED,	CLOVES, &c. &c.
SAP GREEN,	

Which he will ſell for Caſh, Country Produce or Public Securities.
April 4, 1787. 7tf

BACON & TOMLINSON
Have on Hand a GENERAL
Aſſortment of GOODS,
Which they will ſell for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, PUBLIC SECURITIES, STATE MONEY, &c. &c.
They call earneſtly on all thoſe indebted to make immediate Payment, and requeſt that no Delay may take Place where MONEY is due by Agreement.

ISAAC BEERS
In Addition to his late Importation from DUBLIN, has juſt received from LONDON, by the Favourite, Capt. Coupar, a Freſh Supply of
BOOKS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.

COKE on Littleton.
Hawkin's abridgement of Coke on Littleton.
Kaime's Hiſtorical Law Tracts.
Lillie's Entries,
Burn's Juſtice,
Pleader's Aſſiſtant,
Alſo a few Second Hand Reports for Gentlemen of the Law.
Cruden's Concordance,
Butterworth's Concordance,
Cann's Bible,
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, 6 vols. 8ve.
Guyſe's Paraphraſe, 3 vols. 4to.
Horne's Letters on Infidelity and Life of St. John the Baptiſt.
Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.
Mehegan's Univerſal Hiſtory, 3 vols.
Chauncey on Univerſal Salvation,
SERMONS by Blair, Davies, Lamont, Watts, and many others,
Watts's Catechiſms complete,
Young's Centaur, and his other Proſe Works.
Allen's Alarm to the Unconverted, and his whole Works, 2 vols.
Cook's Laſt Voyage, 3 vols.
Compendious Hiſtory of Cook's Three Voyages 2 vs.
Anſon's Voyage,
Modern Traveller, 6 vols.
Neal's Hiſtory of New-England, 2 vols.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, 8 vols.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory, 2 vols.
Carver's Travels,
Quincy's Lexicon, [A new edition.]
Motherby's New Medical Dictionary,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Smellie's do.
Hulme on the Puerperal Fever,
Middleton on Miraculous Powers.
Polite Lady,
A Number of Bell's Edition of the Engliſh Poets, elegantly bound and gilt, in a ſmall Pocket Size,
Alſo a Number of the moſt approved NOVELS and ROMANCES, elegantly bound and gilt—ſame Size as Bell's Poets.

Books for Learning FRENCH.
Boyer's and Nugent's French Dictionaries,
Telemachus French and Engliſh,
Hudſon's French Scholar's Guide.
Chambaud's Themes Francois et Angloiſ,
Perrin's Practice of French Pronunciation,
——— Fables Amuſantes,
——— French Verbes & Exerciſes,
Boyer's and Perrin's Grammars,
Porney's Practice of French Pronunciation,
Vaclufe's Dialogues French and Engliſh,
Fables, Lettres, et Variétés Hiſtoriques,
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